

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1885.

No. 12.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CALGARY, Jan. 15, 1885.

M. McCauley left for Edmonton on Tuesday.

Incipient fire at the Royal Hotel yesterday. No damage.

The Consolidated engine has passed the mountain division.

I. G. Baker & Co. have changed their management here.

S. B. Fowler, station agent, is off on two months' leave of absence.

Weather very hard. Twenty degrees below and plenty of snow for sleighs.

The syndicate lands here are now open for sale. The agent, Scott, has been removed.

W. Bannerman has resigned the postmaster's office and has been succeeded by his brother.

The stage service to McLeod has been decreased to a weekly instead of tri-weekly as formerly.

ST. ALBERT, Jan. 16, 1885.

In the whiskey charges against D. Chevalier and Narcisse St. Jean the cases were dismissed. Big dance at Chevalier's house, next door, to celebrate the event. Louis Beauchemin is boycotted by all St. Albert because of being an informer.

PRINCE ALBERT, Jan. 16, 1885.

F. D. Wilson left for Edmonton yesterday. He expects to be there in fifteen days.

LOCAL.

KEIN!

A WHISKEY informer has been getting in his work here lately.

MAIL left on Friday morning, taking L. Ketchison as a passenger.

AVERAGE attendance at the public school for the present week 32, the week previous 40.

EDMONTON STEINHAEUER arrived from Whitefish lake on Tuesday and left for Calgary on Thursday.

VOTING on the erection of a school district at Fort Saskatchewan takes place on Wednesday next.

No service in Methodist church on Sunday forenoon, as the pastor will be absent at Sault Ste. Marie.

TELEGRAPH line went down on Tuesday last and began working on Friday at 5 p.m., too late for our Winnipeg telegrams.

ON the telegraph pole contract five per cent. security will be required to be deposited in cash or in an approved bank cheque.

S. CUNNINGHAM arrived from Battle river crossing on Monday, having completed the bridge across that river, as well as the one across the Blind Man.

WE have not been monopolizing the cold weather lately. The McLeod Gazette reports 48 below zero and a foot of snow in that country two weeks ago.

A FUNERAL sermon on the death of the late Mrs. D. M. Robertson will be delivered in the Methodist church, on Sunday evening next, at the usual hour of service.

BEFORE Capt. Griesbach, at Ft. Saskatchewan, on Thursday, Jan. 15th, L. Kelly, of Edmonton, was fined \$100 and costs for a breach of the North-West liquor law.

MESSRS. J. COLEMAN, J. Gille, C. Sandison and F. Provost have received recommendations for patent for their homesteads. They will get their pre-emptions at \$1 an acre.

BEFORE Capt. Griesbach, at St. Albert, on Friday, Jan. 16th, Elise Chevalier and N. St. Jean, brought up on separate charges of selling liquor contrary to statute, were dismissed, as the evidence against them was insufficient.

R. SECORD received from Lieutenant-governor Dewdney, by this mail, six volumes of standard works, in excellent binding, for distribution as prizes at the public school. These, with a large number of others, will be distributed at the examination to be held in February.

E. NABLE left for his hunting camp, twenty miles above Goose encampment, on Monday morning, with a train of dogs. He and his partner will go on above the canyon of the North Fork and remain until spring. They were up that far in the early part of the winter, but were unable to go through the canyon on account of the water on the ice.

A LARGE grizzly bear was killed by Indians near St. Paul's abandoned mission, on the Saskatchewan, about the middle of December. The skin was brought to Saddle Lake while frozen. The head measured twelve inches between the ears, and 14 inches from the tip of the nose to the ears. The hide was fully eight feet long, and weighed 100 pounds. The carcass weighed about 300 pounds.

A PUBLIC meeting to consider the advisability of organizing a literary and debating society will be held in the evening of Thursday, 22nd inst., at 7:30. All parties interested in its objects are requested to attend. The meeting is called on the responsibility of Rev. Mr. Baird.

THE funeral of the late Mrs. D. M. Robertson took place on Friday afternoon last, from the residence of her son, W. S. Robertson, to the Methodist church graveyard. The attendance was very large. A prayer was offered at the final closing of the coffin by Rev. Mr. Baird, and the services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Mr. Howard. The pallbearers were Messrs. Jas. McDougall, G. A. Simpson, P. V. Gauvreau, E. Carey, J. A. McDougall and J. C. Cameron. Deceased was born in the parish of Lancaster, county of St. John, New Brunswick. Her death was comparatively sudden, resulting from a cold in less than a week from the time it was contracted.

PURSUANT to announcement, a school meeting of the people of Sturgeon river settlement was held at the church on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the community as to the formation of the settlement into a school district under the North-West ordinance. The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Geo. Sutherland chairman, and M. McKinley, secretary. F. Oliver gave a concise explanation of the chief points in the school ordinance and answered a number of questions bearing upon it satisfactorily. Moved by D. B. Wilson, seconded by R. Kelly, that the meeting is in favor of the erection of a school district. Carried. Moved by R. Kelly, seconded by D. B. Wilson, that G. Sutherland, D. Craig and J. Long be appointed a committee to define the limits of the district and report to a meeting to be held in the church on Saturday evening, 25th inst., at 5 p.m.

REV. HENRY BIRD STEINHAEUER, whose death at his residence at Whitefish lake, was noticed in the BULLETIN of last issue, was born about the year 1804, in the Ramah Indian settlement, on the east shore of Lake Simcoe, Ont. He was a pure blooded Indian of the Chippewa tribe, and was adopted in early life by a Pennsylvania German family named Steinhauer, from whom he took his name and to whom he was indebted for a liberal education. About the year 1840 he came to the North-West by way of Lake Superior and the old North-West company's route, with Rev. John Evans, Methodist missionary, and established himself at Norway house. Mr. Steinhauer remained there for fifteen years in the capacity of translator to Mr. Evans and other missionaries, and during this time was of great assistance to Mr. Evans in the invention and perfection of the Cree syllabic characters, now in almost universal use for printing books in the Indian languages of the North-West. During this time also he translated the Old Testament into Cree from the beginning of the book of Job to the end of the lesser prophets, as well as the greater part of the New Testament. About the year '58 he came to Whitefish lake as an ordained minister and established the Methodist mission there, and, with the exception of one year spent at Pigeon lake, has remained there ever since. An accident from which he suffered, two years ago, having had a rib broken when travelling near Victoria, probably hastened his death, of which the immediate cause was a severe cold contracted some weeks previously. From the first he did not expect to recover, although just before his death he appeared to be recovering. Although eighty years of age at the time of his death his appearance was that of a man not over sixty; and had it not been for the accident mentioned he would probably have lived to a much greater age. His family comprised five sons and three daughters. The eldest son is engaged in farming at Whitefish lake, another spent two years at Victoria college, and is now employed as mission school teacher at Goodfish lake. A third son is still at college, and two younger ones remain at home. One of his daughters, now dead, was married to Rev. John McDougall, of Morley, another is the wife of J. Kirkness, of the lower settlement. There is no doubt that the civilization of the Whitefish lake band of Indians is very largely due to the influence of Mr. Steinhauer, who being of their own race enjoyed their confidence to a far greater extent than a white man could possibly have. A few days after Mr. Steinhauer's death, Benjamin Sinclair, also an Indian, who has been associated with Mr. Steinhauer in all his mission work at Whitefish lake as assistant, also died.

MAIL arrived on Tuesday afternoon sharp on time, M. McKinnon in charge. He reports a snow storm at Calgary on Wednesday of last week, making drifted roads. He used sleighs all the way in. The mail was large and the roads heavy. D. McLeod was to leave Calgary the same day as the mail. M. McCauley and J. A. B. Milton were met a few miles south of Earle's on Friday evening at 6. They had come from Beatty's, near Red Deer, that day, and expected to reach Calgary for the train on Saturday morning, about 90 miles in 24 hours. J. Ferguson and A. Dunlop were met at the Lone pine, and R. F. Shaw, Ketchison and Inglis at Bartlett's, north of Blind river. A man known as Whiskey Kelly has been arrested in Kamloops for the murder of the man Baird, and \$3,500 found in his possession. It is supposed that Kelly and Cracker Box Johnson put up the job to kill Baird, but that Cracker Box weakened at the last moment, and Kelly did the job alone, giving Johnson \$500 to hold his tongue. Johnson is now in the guard room at Calgary.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

SIR.—Please let me through the BULLETIN ask the attention of my many friends to the lecture on Columbus, to be delivered at the public school house on the evening of the 20th inst. The proceeds will go towards a little expense incurred on behalf of the children at All Saints' at Christmas time. Should the public give the help I expect at this lecture it will be remembered by me when any of our public institutions require similar assistance. Yours, Wm. NEWTON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—A milk cow, five years old, to calve in March. Apply to Rev. J. H. HOWARD, Methodist Parsonage.

FOR SALE.—A first-class driving horse, with harness, buckboard, cutter and robes. Apply at the H. B. Co. store.

PUBLIC MEETING at Saskatchewan city on Saturday evening Jan. 17th in the Palace hotel at 7:30 to discuss the work done at the late session of the North-West council. FRANK OLIVER.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Edmonton Agricultural society will be held on the fourth Monday in January—20th inst.—in the public school house, at 2 o'clock p.m. W. STIFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pe, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

SCHOOL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Edmonton provisional school district will be held in the public school house on the third Monday in January—19th inst.—at 7 o'clock p.m. A report of the school business of the year will be submitted, and a trustee elected in the room of the one now retiring. J. C. CAMERON, Sec'y-treas.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM CALDER, DECEASED.—All parties having claims against the estate of the late William Calder are requested to present the same to James McDougall at the Hudson's Bay Company's fort, Edmonton, before the 20th day of February next ensuing; and all parties indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the amounts to the party, at the place, and within the time before mentioned. Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of December, 1884. (Signed) R. HARDISTY, Executor of estate.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prior street Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

ANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horse shoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

PANNING MILLS.—The latest improved. Law & Whitelaw makers, Meaford, Ont. A year's trial has proved these mills to be better suited for the work in this district than any others ever brought in. For sale by FRANK OLIVER.

A. ELAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9:30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Registrar's office.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Co., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 17, 1885.

The plan of Lord Wolseley's campaign across the desert to Khartoum has been published in London, so the newspapers say, and is generally approved. It will be remembered that during the Egyptian war a plan of his campaign was published, and also generally commended. But unfortunately for the critics it was only done for the purpose of keeping their mouths and eyes shut as to what he was really going to do, and which resulted in such a triumphant success. History repeats itself, and as Wolseley is busy making history just now, he may follow the saying and repeat his former stratagem.

The Hamilton Spectator of January 1st remarks that that is the great swearing off day of the year, and it would like to see a few of its contemporaries swear off on the mention of "The fire fiend, The dull thud, The former Hamiltonian, Wedding bells, Nailing lies, Hitting the nail on the head, The old landmark, Funeral obsequies, The many and valuable presents, The sumptuous repast, The mourned by a large circle of acquaintances, The lucrative situation, The wish him every success, The respected townsman, The esteemed contemporary, Midnight mechanics, Esq. Mr. and the eleven thousand other stale old saws, worn out platitudes and useless words and expressions too many of us have been filling space with for the past few centuries." The Spectator has evidently been studying the BULLETIN carefully and with advantage. It is a hopeful sign when even the Spectator is not too conservative to reform in these particulars.

TORONTO seems to be a great place for demonstrations. Not long ago there was a grand demonstration indulged in by the reformers in honor of Mr. Mowat on his return from England, after having brought the boundary dispute to a successful termination. Still later the conservatives demonstrated in honor of their chieftain on his return from England, where he had gone to be made a G.C.B. and at the same time had completed forty years of political life. More than the usual amount of rot lavished on such occasions, of the Hall to the chief and See the conquering hero comes order was squandered, with no practical result to anybody, except a depletion of the pockets of those taking part. The first demonstration honored the man for what he had done and the second for what he had been. No doubt from the stand point of their several followings both were deserving of all praise and honor. But why a man should be exalted as a god because he has simply done his duty as a man—or perhaps scarcely so much—is one of those things no fellow can find out. The Week, however, speaking of the last demonstration perhaps reveals the true inwardness of these gigantic humbugs. It says of Sir John's entry into Toronto as cartooned in Grip: "Before his triumphal car gaily move to the sound patriotic hymns a hundred holders of lucrative situations, while thrice the number of holders of promises pace with demure mien behind."

WHAT is the World coming to—the Toronto World? Protection to home industry is its motto—to produce or manufacture within the country everything that can be produced or manufactured within it, even at a loss. But when some Newmarket, Ont., farmers, seeing the immense quantities of beet root and other sugar imported by Canada every year, propose to put a stop to this drain upon the country's resources by raising beet sugar to supply the home market, the World is "astonished that the proposal should be made when sugar is at its present low prices." Canada is being made a slaughter market for cheap foreign raw sugar, just as it was some years ago for cheap foreign cottons and cheap foreign refined sugar. These manufactures could not be carried on in Canada except at a loss, at the prices then prevailing, but the beneficent national policy stepped in and made it possible to carry them on for a time at a profit to the manufacturers though at a loss to the country. The World supported this policy and the farmers of Newmarket have a right to expect its support in making the country pay whatever loss may be incurred in their highly patriotic endeavor to prevent Canada being made a slaughter market in this instance. When a capitalist wants to risk his money in some wild-cat manufacturing enterprise protection is the proper caper, but when the farmer thinks of doing the same he is called a fool. Such is protection theology.

N. W. C. ELECTION.

For the past three weeks the approaching election of a member to represent Edmonton in the North-West council has been the most exciting topic of conversation. This is the more remarkable as the time which will probably elapse before the election will take place is so great. If the excitement increases in proportion as the length of time diminishes, as is usually the case in election contests, next May will see Edmonton in a greater uproar than it has been since the last time the Blackfeet came in. It is likely, however, that the fever will have burned itself out before that time has arrived.

It is an encouraging sign to see such a deep interest taken in the affairs of North-West government, in sharp contrast to the apathy which always prevailed before. It shows that the people are awakening to their responsibilities, and that hereafter no matter who represents the district he will be called upon to take his part in the struggle commenced at last session of the council for responsible government with full powers, and after these are attained to assist in their efficient administration. This interest is the immediate result of admitting the representative element to the council. As long as it was composed only of appointees the council or its doings occupied but little of public attention, but once the people themselves became a power in it, through their representatives, life and energy and interest were infused. The council somewhat resembles the Irishman's boots, which he could not get on until he had worn them. It had no power, and was of no account until it assumed power and made itself of account by its acts. There is no doubt that as a fuller measure of popular representation is attained popular sentiment and parliamentary enactments will keep pace together until the perfection of the most nearly perfect form of government—that responsible directly to the people—is attained, and has received sole control of all matters coming within its proper sphere.

To have a share in the attaining of such important objects is as natural a desire as is that to share in their attainment, and the desire for both is practically unanimous. The points upon which the differences of opinion arise are as to the method by which those objects can best be attained and what person, or what representative of a particular section of the community can best attain them. As to method, one proposal is to gain the ends desired by at least a show of submission to the powers that be; the other to advocate openly, strongly and fully, without respect to person or party what is simply right and just. Without saying that the first proposed course must necessarily fail, it stands a fact in history that all great constitutional reforms from the earliest ages to the present have been reached by the latter method. It is probable that the people of the North-West will do well to follow in the future the course that, although not always successful, has always preceded success. As to who shall have control in a community composed of so many discordant elements as ours, no doubt it would be very flattering to the vanity of one faction to have control of all the rest. But though flattering it does not follow that it would be beneficial. Let the standard of race, of sectionalism, of partizanship, calling or religion be raised, and let it be successful once, the community is so split up that although one party, by making a successful combination, might win once, those who had not won would almost certainly combine in defeating that one at the next opportunity, and the attention of the people would be kept, not upon the real business to take part in which they were accorded representation, but upon squabbles among themselves. That such a condition of affairs is common—far too common—under representative institutions, all must admit, and the evil results are seen so often that it is surely not necessary to warn this community of them. The old story of the fox who divided an oyster between two disputants applies most forcibly. He gave to each litigant half the shell and kept the oyster for his trouble. So where a community is brought under the evil influence of sectional politics it becomes the prey of designing politicians, who reap whatever substantial advantages are attached to the fact of representation, and accord to

the different disputants the empty honor of placing in their hands the power which they misuse.

A PICTOU, Nova Scotia paper, says: "In the North-West the Dominion possesses a noble heritage, but without the Canadian Pacific railway it would only remain the home of the Indian and the buffalo." This is a fair sample of the sentiments and arguments of the toad-eating newspaper fraternity who make loyalty their war-cry—the loyalty that has been aptly described as the last refuge of scoundrels—who decry their country for the purpose of glorifying their masters, the syndicate.

NEW GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED!

FULL PARTICULARS

NEXT ISSUE.

JNO. A. MCDUGALL & CO.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE—

VERY FINE—

IS THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINES.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

27 Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting called to discuss the proceedings of the North-West council at its late session was held in the school house, Edmonton, on Monday evening last, and was numerously attended. D. Ross was appointed chairman and G. A. Blake secretary.

Frank Oliver said that having had the honor to represent the Edmonton electoral district in the North-West council during the late, as well as the next preceding session, and as the business of the session was now pretty well wound up, it became his duty to lay before those who had placed him in the position an account of what had been done by the council as a whole, as well as the course taken by himself in regard to it. The late session had been more prolific in results than the preceding one, for several reasons. The elected members assembled at the former session almost immediately after their election and without having consulted with their constituents as to the course to be pursued by them, and besides the order defining the powers of the council did not arrive from Ottawa until after the session had opened. As the work of this session had occupied over a month, it would be impossible for him in the course of the hour or two which he proposed to occupy to give more than bare mention to minor work and the briefest explanation as to that of more importance, but in order that nothing should be kept back he would be glad to answer, to the best of his ability, any questions that might be asked concerning his doings in the council, or of the council as a whole. At this, the close of his term of office, it was his desire to lay before his constituents the fullest possible account of his stewardship. The most important part of the work of the council was the ordinances or laws that had been passed by it. Of these a number were of minor importance, such as No. 11, To encourage the planting of forest trees by the proclamation of arbor days. No. 17, Providing that chattel mortgages and agreements for the sale of personal property must be registered with the clerks of the courts within fifteen days after being executed in order to be valid. No. 18, Providing that when the word "time" is used in the ordinances it shall be held to mean standard time. No. 20, As to the appointment of constables. No. 22, To authorize corporations chartered outside the North-West to transact business within its limits, and No. 24, Defining the method of procedure to be followed by justices of the peace in cases of appeals. A number of others might be considered to be a definition of what construction should be placed upon the common law, or unwritten law of common sense and common justice in certain cases. Without any ordinances on the subjects action could be maintained in the courts upon them. But the ordinances when passed defined the causes of action and method of procedure, so that any person possessing a copy of the ordinance could tell what the law was and what steps to take, which otherwise he could not tell except by bringing his case to court. Of this class No. 6 provided for the establishment by registration of liens in favor of mechanics, machinists and others. Unfortunately, until the federal government saw fit to appoint a registrar for this registration district which they had set apart we could not avail ourselves of the benefits of this ordinance. No. 8 regulated the costs of distress for rent and extra judicial seizure. No. 10 Defined that where real property was held by two or more persons, unless there was an agreement to the contrary, they should be held to be tenants in common and not joint tenants. No. 12, Provided what relatives of a person killed by accident were entitled to claim damages on account of his death. No. 26, Provided that the laws of England as they stood in 1870 should be taken as the basis of the law of the territories in regard to property and civil rights. No. 27 Provided that notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary contained in any receipt note, hire receipt or order for chattles, the person in whose favor the note was made could only claim the amount actually due and remaining unpaid thereon from the maker. This ordinance was substituted at the request of a deputation of implement men for a proposed ordinance which would have compelled the registration of all such papers as in the case of chattel mortgages. No. 30 Provided for the assignment of debts and choses in action, so that action at law might be maintained by third parties. No. 31 Made preferential assignments by an insolvent debtor invalid, and Nos. 34 and 35 Provided for liens of hotel and livery stable keepers. In connection with the stock and farming interests were No. 1, Providing that within portions of the districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan damages might be recovered in case of cattle injuring unfenced grain. No. 16 Provided for the registration of stock brands in the stock district lying south of the Red Deer and west of Swift Current. No. 15 Provided for the destruction of domestic animals affected by glanders or farcy by order of a veterinary surgeon appointed by the lieutenant-governor, this being substituted for an ordinance of the previous session which also provided for the close herding of animals affect-

ed with other contagious, but less dangerous diseases. No. 29, Respecting fences, was passed to replace an ordinance of the former session, which in the interests of the southern part of the country had reduced a lawful fence to three rails. This ordinance has been very satisfactory to the southern treeless part of the country, but the contrary to this northern part. The present ordinance divided the country at township 30, allowing a three rail fence south of that line and a four foot six fence north of it. It further provided that in Alberta and Saskatchewan any landholder having a barbed wire fence on his place without a substantial top rail, should be liable to a fine of \$100. No. 32 Provided that a former ordinance which required chimneys to be constructed upon certain plans should not have effect where houses were more than ten chains apart. No. 32 amended a former ordinance which provided that stray or stolen horses sold by the police should have all old brands defaced, by declaring that the old brand should not be defaced, the reason being that to allow a brand to be defaced would place a means in the hands of horse thieves to prevent detection. Other ordinances of general interest were No. 9, which provided that the exemption law should cover the levying of distress for interest upon mortgages. No. 13 allowed auctioneers and peddlars' licenses to be issued at half price during the latter half of the year. A proposal that fees received from such licenses and also billiard licenses within municipalities, should go to the municipalities instead of to the North-West government as at present, supported by himself and several other members, did not find favor with the majority. No. 19, An amendment to the old masters and servants ordinance, under which we had seen two men committed to jail for two terms for having committed one offence, was passed in place of a new masters and servants ordinance that had been brought forward by himself to replace altogether the present one. By this amendment some of the most objectionable features of the old ordinance were removed but others still remained which he hoped to see removed in the near future, and the ordinance placed on a footing of equal justice to master and servant or else struck out altogether. No. 25, made provision as to the licensing of billiard tables for half a year, and for the prevention of gambling. No. 25, to regulate the tolls to be charged upon ferries, had been introduced by the speaker to take from the lieutenant-governor the power of regulating the tolls to be charged on ferries, and to place it in the hands of the council to prevent the continuance of the system of robbery which had been pursued during the past two years on the people of Edmonton by the Bow river ferry at Calgary. Although the ordinance had been passed by the council this feature had been struck out. The ordinance had been introduced at the former session of council and thrown out without consideration. It was re-introduced at the late session and passed, with the amendment spoken of. He thought that another attempt by himself or a better man, would secure the principle for which he had contended. No. 28, providing certain exemptions from seizure, was perhaps too liberal in some of its provisions, especially in that relieving debtors from other provinces from seizure for six years after their arrival in the territories. He had supported the ordinance as he thought it better to err on the side of liberality than in the opposite direction, as he believed the former ordinance did. No. 33 amended the protection to game ordinance by striking out the provisions as to the fur bearing animals of trade, as it was thought that the restrictions imposed by the ordinance, were likely to injure what was an important part of the trade of the country without giving any corresponding benefit. The ordinances of the greatest general importance were No. 2, providing for the registration of papers relating to land made necessary by changes in the North-West act at the late session of the Canadian parliament. While the federal government appointed and paid the registrars and regulated the fees, the council regulated the duties of registrars and the method of registration. When the ordinance was under discussion it was held by some of the legal members that provisions should not be made to include the registration of land held by squatter's right. We in Edmonton knew that such registration would have been a great benefit to us not many years ago, and he had succeeded in inducing the council to accept the principle that all documents relating to land, whether held with or without a title, might be registered. No. 3, providing for the administration of civil justice in the territories, had been carefully compiled by the civil justice committee of the council, comprising the three stipendiary magistrates and Mr. White, the only member of the legal profession in Regina and others, and he had every reason to believe that it would be satisfactory as far as it went. Certain amendments had been proposed by members of the legal profession in Regina and others, but these were not embodied in the bill, which stood almost as it came from the committee. No. 4, providing for the erection of municipalities, was practically the ordinance of last session with

amendments. It defines the limits of proposed municipalities on the railroad line, which would be erected on petition of twenty residents, and provided that in other parts of the territories a petition of two thirds of the residents is necessary, and that the area of the municipality shall not be less than 200 square miles. During the passage of this ordinance he had contended for the introduction of a clause copied from the Ontario statute declaring that government land held by a private individual on written authority should be taxable as though the person were actual owner of the land. The clause was not introduced, but the principle which it declared, that an interest in land was taxable no matter who was owner, was embodied in the ordinance. He thought, however, that as it had been found advisable in Ontario to fully declare the law in the matter we could not do better than follow Ontario's example, especially as such a large proportion of the land in the territories would be held for a long time to come under tenure such as this. No. 5, the ordinance in regard to schools, was the one in which he had taken the largest part. During the session before last he had prepared a school ordinance which had been considered in the council but was not passed, as it was held by a majority of the members, and especially by the judges, that through a defect in the North-West act the council was not empowered to pass such an ordinance. At the beginning of the late session he had re-introduced the ordinance with amendments. Shortly afterwards Judge Roleau also introduced a school ordinance, remarking at the time that although the speaker's ordinance was a very creditable piece of work, there were grave legal defects contained in it, and besides sufficient provision had not been made for the separate school rights of Roman Catholics. At the time he (the speaker) replied that, of course, not being a member of the legal profession, nor of the Roman Catholic faith, he admitted the possibility of the existence of the defects alluded to by Judge Roleau, and would be glad to welcome that gentleman's assistance to have these defects remedied. He was somewhat surprised to find on examining Judge Roleau's bill that the latter half was the printed bill which he had spent his time upon during the previous session cut out and pasted in, while the greater part of the remainder was the same bill copied word for word. Not wishing to imperil the passage of a school bill by opposing what he thought was the somewhat uncalled for conduct of Judge Roleau, an understanding was arrived at between them that the names of both parties as introducers of the bills should be dropped, and that the bill introduced and amended by the speaker, should be taken up by a special school committee of which Judge Roleau was chairman. The result was that the present ordinance was passed. The ordinance differed from the school laws of other provinces in that the principle of popular control was recognized throughout. No authority outside of the people themselves was allowed to interfere with the erection of school districts or the conduct of schools, according to the provisions laid down in the ordinance, while at the same time the separate school rights of Protestants and Catholics were recognized according to the letter and spirit of the North-West act to the fullest and most satisfactory extent. He did not claim credit for the ordinance as it stood. Although he had done almost all the work upon it, the committee and not himself were the parties who were responsible for it and were entitled to either credit or blame. He did claim, however, either blame or credit, as the case might be, for the passage of a school ordinance at all. At the former session the bill was thrown out by a majority of the council because no power to make it valid was possessed. Between the two sessions the law on the subject had not been changed, but he had succeeded in convincing the majority that if the power was not possessed it was necessary that it should be assumed, and he was confident that the result would show that it was possessed. No. 7, provided for the trial of controverted elections to the council, by the judges, and was, of course, necessary to prevent the election of members by undue means. As was usually the case in sessions of legislative bodies the world over, a number of ordinances were introduced which were not passed. Of these he had introduced a bill to provide that the funds of the territories could only be expended on vote of the elected members of the council, instead of as at present by the lieutenant-governor in council, which practically meant the lieutenant-governor. Although the amount of territorial funds was small at the present time, he thought it was worth while that the principle recognized elsewhere throughout Canada that the people who contributed to the revenue should, through their representatives, entirely control its disposal should be recognized. It was ruled out of order by the lieutenant-governor, who sat as chairman of the council, on the ground that he alone had the right to introduce bills relating to money matters. In accordance with a motion made by himself and seconded by Mr. Macdowell,

the lieutenant-governor promised to introduce an ordinance of similar import and doubtless would do so at next session of council. A bill for the prevention of claim-jumping on the one hand, on land not under the official control of the federal government, and on the other to prevent the assuming possession of too large an amount of such land by a single individual, had been thrown out on recommendation of the civil law committee on the ground that the council had no power to deal with the matter. As the greater part of the territories would for a long time necessarily be subject to the two evils mentioned, he thought such an ordinance was one of the most important and requisite that could be passed by the council. As it only presumed to deal with disputes between private parties and in no way to interfere with the alleged right of the federal government to the land, he believed, and had good legal authority for so believing, that it was perfectly within the powers of the council, the civil law committee to the contrary notwithstanding. A similar law had been found necessary and legal in the adjoining territory of Montana, when the public land was held, as here, by the central government. An ordinance to provide for the erection of certain electoral districts had been introduced for the purpose of increasing as fast as possible the elective membership of the council, so that it might as soon as possible become entirely representative. The ordinance merely assumed the power possessed by all legislative bodies of directing the action of the executive, and because it did assume this power it was declared not to be within the power of the council. Since the close of the session steps had been taken by the local government in the direction of securing representation of some of the districts mentioned in the ordinance, and he thought he might fairly claim that his moving in the matter had contributed something to the result. Although nominally the ordinance was a failure, actually it was at least partially successful. Besides the ordinances passed and bills introduced, certain matters of importance were brought up in the form of resolutions. A series of resolutions were moved by the speaker, seconded by the member from Moose Jaw, as an amendment to a supplementary report of the finance committee. The committee on examining the accounts of the territories for the year, found that the revenue was a mere trifle, chiefly derived from the tax on liquor permits, and was ridiculously out of proportion to the necessities of the country. The resolutions were to the effect that the funds now placed by the federal government in the hands of the lieutenant-governor for expenses of government in the North-West, should be placed instead in the hands of the council. He did not consider that the present method of control of that fund was satisfactory. In the year ending June, '83, \$20,000 had been expended, and out of this amount, although no session of council was held, more money was expended on each of the items of furniture, travelling expenses and printing than on roads and bridges, while a large amount was taken from this really local fund for the federal mail service. He thought the proportion of roads and bridges was too small as compared to the other expenditures. The resolutions also asked for an increase in the amount of the grant, giving reasons on which the request was based. The present grant received from the federal government is \$32,000 a year. Taking the population of the North-West as 100,000, with a subsidy per head of equal amount with that received by the other provinces, 80 cents per head, would give a revenue of \$80,000, a difference of \$48,000, on which amount there could be no doubt we had a just claim, the chance of getting which he thought was well worth the moving of the resolutions and the time spent in debating them. The resolutions were defeated on an amendment by Messrs Jackson and Macdowell to the effect that they should not be discussed or voted upon in open council, but should be considered in secret executive session on the ground that public discussion of the matter therein contained might embarrass the party at present in power at Ottawa. He, with Mr. Ross, held, on the contrary, that it was necessary to a good understanding between the people of the North-West and the government at Ottawa that all matters relating to the well being of the people should be publicly debated and voted upon by their representatives, so that the government might be thoroughly informed as to what course on their part would produce the greatest amount of satisfaction. The series of resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Edmonton shortly before his departure for Regina had been presented, but had been defeated in favor of a series moved by Mr. Jackson, which neither distinctly affirmed or denied anything contained in them, the object, as in the former case, being to prevent discussion. He was glad to say that Mr. Jackson's opinions had changed since that time. At a public meeting held a few weeks ago at Moosehead, in the constituency of one of the supporters of Mr. Jackson's resolutions, Mr. Hamilton, and intimately connected with that of their speaker, Mr. Turfitt, and addressed by Mr. Jackson as the leading speaker, resolutions identical in spirit

with these moved in the council by himself in regard to colonization societies, as to the Hudson's bay route, as to the continued union of the territories, and an increase in the powers of council, which Mr. Jackson thought should be entirely representative were passed. He was also glad to see that Mr. Jackson had withdrawn from the position held by him at the council as to free discussion, and declared that we of the territories were proving true friendship to the government by taking lawful and constitutional means to place our views before them. Although the resolutions had not been adopted by the council they were now at every public meeting being endorsed by the people of the country, and this would in the end secure their adoption by the council. Mr. Ross, of Moose Jaw, had also moved a series of resolutions which he (the speaker) had seconded, relative to the rights of squatters in the Regina, Moose Jaw and Bell farm reserves, as to non-resident homesteading, and declaring the principle that the land of the territories belonged to the people of the territories and not to the Canadian government. He thought it was well to announce this latter principle at once—and he believed it to be the true principle—that we Canadians in the North-West should be placed on a precisely equal footing in land as in all other matters with Canadians elsewhere in Canada. These were also defeated on motion of Mr. Macdowell, for the same reason as the ones already mentioned. The matter that should be of most interest was the disposal of moneys, but in this case the amount was so large enough to make it interesting. At the former session \$600 had been granted for expenditure on public works in the district by the lieutenant-governor and \$250 by the council. Owing to some hitch in the procedure, none of the money was expended until after he had left for the last session of the council. Since then there had been expended of the lieutenant-governor's \$600 \$200 on Cunningham's bridge, \$200 on the Black Mud bridge, and \$50 on the Wolf creek bridge; \$100 had been appropriated for bridges east of Ft. Saskatchewan, but on account of the people there not complying with the requirements laid down by the lieutenant-governor it was not expended. \$300 had been appropriated for ferry scows across the Blind Man and Battle rivers, but as the water was low most of last season and the public seemed to prefer waiting a year for bridges rather than have ferries that money was not expended. As only \$450 out of the grant of \$600 from the lieutenant-governor was actually expended, the \$250 granted from the council funds was carried over to the present year, which made the amount of local funds available for improvements in each district \$500. It was true that \$1,000 had been voted from the local funds, but half of this was merely in expectancy and he had been recently informed by the clerk of the council that expectations regarding it were not likely to be realized. The balance of the grant of \$600 from the lieutenant-governor, of course, lapsed. This year, however, in accordance with an agreement made at the council, the governor had made a new grant of \$1,000 sufficient to cover the cost of two substantial bridges over the Battle and Blind rivers, which bridges were now finished. Of the \$500 of local funds \$200 had been given in aid to the agricultural society, \$37.50 as an additional grant to Cunningham's bridge, \$80 was held to aid the construction of a bridge across the Sturgeon river, \$80 to aid the opening of a road to the cemetery, and the remainder, \$102.50, to pay for extras on the Black Mud bridge, and repair the bridges across the Pipestone and Bigstone creeks on the Bow river trail. The total amount of money spent on roads and bridges in aid for the benefit of the district and to aid the agricultural society, or held for expenditure during the present and past years was thus: \$1,950, a larger sum than was spent for the same purposes in the next preceding year ending June, '83, in the whole of the territories. When offering himself as a candidate for membership in the council, nearly two years ago, he had promised to do his best to get municipal and school laws passed, and to secure a fair share of the territorial funds for local benefit. During the two sessions of council that had taken place he had worked faithfully and to the best of his ability for what he believed to be the interests of his constituents. He had rendered up his accounts and it now remained for those who had elected him to say whether he had discharged the duties of the position satisfactorily or not.

The chairman said that Mr. Oliver was willing to answer any questions on the public matters of the territories that might be asked.

G. A. Simpson said that he had no questions to ask, but he had a few remarks to make. They had elected Mr. Oliver to the council two years ago, and certainly he expected that on coming back from Regina he would be able to show some result of his work. He (the speaker) could not see that he had done anything. He had kept the meeting here two hours listening to explanations of the proceedings of the council which anyone could read in the papers, and

as for the ordinances people who came under their operation would acquire all necessary knowledge of their workings. From reports of the council proceedings appearing in the BULLETIN the speaker read that on a number of occasions motions made by Mr. Oliver had been defeated. This showed he had done no good. He had attacked the appointed members of the council, who, the speaker believed to be men of high intelligence, old politicians, and having a deep interest in the country, a most necessary feature in the council. He (the speaker) had been informed by a member of the council that Mr. Oliver's conduct when attending its sessions was such that he was not treated by other members with proper respect, and that his name attached to a bill or motion was sufficient to defeat it. When a man had sunk to such a position that his name attached to even a good measure was sufficient to defeat it the speaker held that his usefulness was gone. Although Mr. Oliver had done neither good nor harm in the council he had done harm outside of it through his paper. From a file of the BULLETIN the speaker read a number of articles to show that Mr. Oliver had been inciting people to rebellion, and extracts from the Saskatchewan Herald and Toronto Mail, and a letter from Mr. Van Horne, of the C. P. R., to show that these and similar attacks upon the government policy were an injury to immigration. That the Allen line of steamers were doing very little business, and that immigration generally was flat. He alluded to Mr. Oliver's claim as a rabbit rancho, and the BULLETIN as a snut machine, and concluded by moving that Mr. Oliver's course as a member of the North-West council did not meet with the approval of the meeting, and that his course as a newspaper man was an injury to the country. No person seconded the motion and Mr. Simpson took his seat amid derisive applause.

Mr. Oliver, in reply, said that if the BULLETIN was a snut machine the people of Edmonton must be very fond of snut, for all, or almost all of them read it and assisted in supporting it. Mr. Simpson could settle with them for the insult he had thrown upon them. He was not before aware that the influence of the BULLETIN was so wide spreading as to almost stop the Allen steamers from running and unhinge the immigration business of the world. If it were so, however, he must confess to a little of the feeling expressed in the idea that it was better to rule in hell than be second in heaven—he would rather be somebody and be bad than be nobody at all. But the BULLETIN had not stopped or hindered immigration. It had striven for the removal of hindrances to immigration such as the colonization societies, and that was where the shoe pinched the former speaker. He believed in telling the truth; that the country was good enough, so that there was no need to lie about it to induce immigration. The man who intentionally exaggerated the advantages of the country libelled it, for he thereby showed plainly that he did not think that its actual merits alone were sufficient to induce immigration. The appointed members of the North-West council might be perfection in themselves, but the fact that they drew a salary from the federal government prevented the possibility of their legislating independently in the interests of the people. They represented the Ottawa government and were bound to uphold its interests whether they were those of the people of the North-West or not. He denied that he had not been treated with proper respect in Regina. The members of the council had sufficient respect for themselves to treat their brother members with the respect due their position as representatives. Had he not been so treated his constituents could depend upon it the insult would have been resented on their behalf and on his own. He asked the meeting to judge which was the better man, he who introduced a good measure or he who opposed that good measure through spite, as the former speaker had accused other members of the council of doing. He who had opposed these members had not accused them of this. It was the man who presumed to act as their friend, their champion. In conclusion he moved, seconded by Dr. Wilson, that in the opinion of the meeting the forthcoming election should be brought on not later than March if possible, as after that date until the end of May the excitement of an election contest would interfere unduly with farm work, and remarked that although his term of office did not expire until May, if it would help the object of the motion he would be willing to hand in his resignation at any time. Carried unanimously.

G. Overy being called upon for remarks, declared his platform to be railroads and bridges, but got no further, as the meeting dispersed.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON.—At Edmonton, on Wednesday, Jan. 14th, Catherine Louisa Scott, widow of the late D. M. Robertson, of Ingersoll, Ont., aged 70 years and six months.

The BATTLE OBSERVER is published.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Jan. 16th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	0	-4
Sunday,	-22	-33
Monday,	-16	-25
Tuesday,	-21	-32
Wednesday,	-3	-24
Thursday,	-9	-22
Friday,	-16	-21

Barometer falling, 28.150.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Services at other places as follows: Belmont, Jan. 11, 23, Feb. 8, 22, March 8, 22 at 2.30 p.m. Clover Bar, Jan. 18, Feb. 15 at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon river, Feb. 1, March 1 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 8 at 10 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the mornings on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.

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Sole agent for the Edmonton district,

G. A. BLAKE,
Belmont farm.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of SASKATCHEWAN ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Commencing at a point on the North Saskatchewan river, where the south boundary line of section 26 in township 54, range 23 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada, intersects the said river, and going westerly following the said above-mentioned boundary as far as the south-west corner of section 29, in township and range above mentioned; thence northerly, following the west boundary of said section 29 and of section 32 to the north-west corner of said section 32 in township and range above mentioned; thence westerly to the south-west corner of section 4 in township 55, range 23 west of 4th meridian; thence northerly, following the west boundary of said section 4 and sections 9 and 13 in said township 55, range 23 west of 4th meridian to the north-west corner of said section 16, thence easterly, following the north boundaries of said section 16 and sections 15, 14 and 13 in said township 55, range 23 west of 4th meridian, and sections 18, 17 and 16 in township 55 range 22 west of the 4th meridian to the north-east corner of said section 16; thence northerly, following the west boundary of section 22 in said township 55 range 22 west of the 4th meridian to the north-west corner of said section 22; thence easterly following the north boundary of said section 22 to where the said north boundary intersects the Sturgeon river; thence following the shore of the said Sturgeon river to its confluence with the said Saskatchewan river, and thence following the said Saskatchewan river in its channel towards its source to the point of meeting; comprising within the above-mentioned boundaries the river lots surveyed by Michael Deane, D.L.S. on the west side of the said Saskatchewan river.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m. at the house of Jas. Reid.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of twenty dollars); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed) FRANK LAMOUREUX,

Returning Officer.

JAMES REID,

THEOPHILE LAMOUREUX,

School Committee.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON BULLETIN

Commencing November 1st, 1884.

The BULLETIN is the pioneer weekly paper of the Territories, and as an exponent of North-West events, facts and ideas it stands second to none.

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